Installation Restoration Program

Final Statement of Basis for Site OT-83, Pocosin Pond Cattle Dipping Vat, Eglin Air Force Base

August 2000

E082000003GNV

Final Statement of Basis for the Pocosin Pond Cattle Dipping Vat, Site OT-83, Eglin Air Force Base

Objective

This Statement of Basis (SB) explains the proposed remedy for Site OT-83, designated in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA) Permit (the Permit) for Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) as a Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU). The site is located on Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and managed under the Air Force Installation Restoration Program (IRP). A RCRA Facility Investigation/Interim Corrective Measure (RFI/ICM) was conducted at this site and recommended a remedy of No Further Investigative Action coupled with Land Use Controls (LUCs). The LUCs restrict future development of the site. Since future land use is not expected to deviate substantially from current land use, this remedy will protect human health and the environment. To implement the LUCs, a Land Use Controls Implementation Plan (LUCIP) will be developed by the Air Force for this site. The LUCIP will be approved by USEPA and will also serve as the Corrective Measures Implementation Plan (CMIP), as required to implement a remedy, pursuant to RCRA.

The public is invited to comment on this proposed remedy for OT-83 or any other remedial alternatives, including those not previously identified. This SB includes information on how the public may participate in this decision making process.

Introduction

Site OT-83 is regulated in the Permit for Eglin AFB, issued by EPA Region 4, effective September 16, 1986, and reissued April 26, 1998. This SWMU is regulated under the Permit, which requires that SWMUs be investigated, remediated, and closed. The Permit requires that an SB be prepared which identifies the proposed remedy, explains the rationale for the remedy selection, and allows for a Public Comment Period of 45 days.

EPA Region 4 will finalize this decision by modifying the Permit to incorporate the corrective measure, subsequent to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) review of, and concurrence with, this SB, and the public comment period has ended. All information submitted during this time frame will be reviewed and considered before final approval. Eglin AFB, EPA, and FDEP have entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) which outlines the LUCs as described in the EPA Region 4 Memorandum, *Assuring Land Use Controls at Federal Facilities*, dated April 21, 1998. This MOA serves as the LUC Assurance Plan (LUCAP). A LUCIP will be developed by the Air Force IRP and will serve as the CMIP. The LUCIP will be implemented in accordance with EPA Policy. This SB provides a summary of past investigative work performed at Site OT-83; however, this SB should not be considered a substitute for the actual technical documents. In addition to the information provided in this

SB, more detailed information is provided in the *Installation Restoration Program RCRA Facility Investigation/Interim Corrective Measure (RFI/ICM) Report for Site OT-83, Eglin Air Force Base* (CH2M HILL, December 1998). The MOA, the EPA Region 4 Memorandum and other documents related to Site OT-83 can be found in the Eglin AFB Administrative Record, which is available for public review (see the last section of this SB for locations).

Background/History of Site OT-83

Eglin Air Force Base is located within the Eglin Military Reservation in the Florida Panhandle. The Eglin Military Reservation comprises an area of approximately 740 square miles and includes portions of Okaloosa, Walton, and Santa Rosa counties. Site OT-83 is located in a remote part of Eglin AFB, approximately 15 miles northwest of Eglin Main Base in Okaloosa County **(Figure 1).** The site is located off a dirt road, 2,200 feet west of R.R. 236 and approximately 500 feet south of Pocosin Pond. The site occupies approximately 1 acre and is surrounded by forest **(Figure 2).**

Site OT-83, an abandoned cattle dipping vat, was identified as a potential Area of Concern (AOC) during a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site in 1994 (Engineering-Science, 1994). Based on the results of the PA, a Site Investigation (SI) was conducted in 1995 (Rust, 1996). Arsenic was identified as a Contaminant of Potential Concern (COPC) in soils. Arsenic was not detected in the groundwater samples collected during the SI.

As a result of the SI, a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) was conducted (CH2M HILL, 1998). Arsenic was identified as a COPC in both surface and subsurface soils; however, arsenic was not detected in the groundwater at concentrations exceeding the Florida maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water. The soil contamination was most prevalent in the surface soils but extended to more than 20 feet below land surface (bls) adjacent to the cattle dipping vat.

To reduce the risk of exposure to human and ecological receptors an Interim Corrective Measure (ICM) was conducted at Site OT-83 to remove the arsenic-contaminated surface soil identified during the RFI. The ICM consisted of removing approximately 472 tons of material including the cattle dipping vat concrete structure and arsenic-contaminated soil. Surface soils with arsenic concentrations exceeding 36 mg/kg were removed to 2 feet bls. Soil adjacent to the cattle dipping vat was excavated to a maximum depth of 10 feet bls.

The following is a list of the principal historical documents for OT-83, which are available for public review at the locations provided in the last section of this SB:

- CH2M HILL Installation Restoration Program RCRA Facility Investigation/Interim Corrective Measure (RFI/ICM) Report for Site OT-83, Eglin Air Force Base, December 1998
- Rust Environment and Infrastucture, Inc., Site Investigation Report, Area of Concern No. 113 Cattle Dipping Vat, 1996
- Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Cattle Dip Vat Assessment Program – Summary Report, 1995
- Engineering-Science, Preliminary Assessment (PA), 1994

As discussed in the RFI/ICM, Site OT-83 is an abandoned cattle dipping vat used during a statewide Cattle Tick Fever Eradication Program, which Florida enacted in 1917. The Cattle Tick Fever Eradication Program was a federally funded program in ten southern states including Florida. The program required cattle owners to periodically dip their cattle in arsenic stock solution to prevent the spread of disease caused by ticks. The cattle dip vat held approximately 1,470 gallons in a narrow excavated pit lined with concrete. Approved cattle dip solutions were described as arsenic stock solutions diluted with water (Woodward-Clyde, 1995). The primary source of arsenic was removed when the cattle dip vat program was discontinued in 1944. The impacted surface soil that was removed from OT-83 during the ICM, reduced a potential secondary source of arsenic contamination.

Currently, Site OT-83 is heavily forested with oak and pine trees and a ground cover of grasses, briars, and saplings. The site occupies approximately one acre and is located approximately 500 feet south of Pocosin Pond. The site is surrounded by forest in a remote area of Eglin AFB. The land use designation for Site OT-83 is military training. Recreational uses such as hunting are permitted in the area. No future land use changes are proposed for Site OT-83.

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions at a depth of approximately 65 feet bls. Geologic literature indicates that the confining Pensacola Clay unit lies 180 feet bls, in the vicinity of Site OT-83. The groundwater in this G-II aquifer is defined by the FDEP as suitable for potable water use if the ground water has a total dissolved solids (TDS) content of less than 10,000 mg/L (FDEP Rule 62-520.410(1), Florida Administrative Code). Groundwater flow is to the southeast. A limited use public supply well, No. 114, is located approximately 1,500 feet southeast of the site. The downgradient well serves a population of 15 to 20 people and is installed in the surficial aquifer to 161 feet bls.

Surface water drainage flow is to the north, toward Pocosin Pond. Stormwater runoff is minimal due to rapid infiltration of rainwater into the sandy soils.

Proposed Remedy

The RFI/ICM recommended No Further Investigative Action coupled with LUCs for Site OT-83. Site OT-83 is located in a remote area of Eglin Air Force Base. The land use designation for Site OT-83 is military training and recreational uses such as hunting or hiking are permitted in the area. Future land use is not expected to deviate substantially from current land use. Should a change in current land use be required, it will be handled in accordance with the LUCAP and the LUCIP.

This remedy complies with each of the standards presented in EPA's RCRA Corrective Action Plan (U.S. EPA, 1994) as follows:

- *Protect human health and the environment*. The corrective action remedy is protective of human health and the environment with reference to the Human Health and Ecological Risk Evaluation. The Human Health and Risk Evaluation results are included as Section 6 of the RFI/ICM report. The remedy attains media cleanup standards contained within the Cattle Dip Vat report under the Restricted II site criteria.
- *Attain media cleanup standards set by implementing agency*. The AF, EPA, and FDEP agreed that the Restricted II criteria applies to OT-83 and that the cleanup standards are appropriate to the site.

- *Control the source of releases so as to reduce or eliminate, to the extent practicable, further releases that may pose a threat to human health and the environment*. The primary source of arsenic was removed when the cattle dip vat program was discontinued in 1944. The impacted surface soil that was removed from OT-83 during the ICM, reduced a potential secondary source of arsenic contamination.

- *Comply with any applicable standards for management of wastes.* Samples of the vat water, vat solids, and arsenic-contaminated soil were analyzed for metals by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). All of the samples were below the TCLP criteria for metals indicating the vat water, vat solids, and arsenic-contaminated soil were considered non-hazardous waste. The excavated soil was transported and disposed of offsite as non-hazardous waste at a Subtitle D landfill.

- *Other factors.* The determination of the proposed remedy also took into account other factors noted in U.S. EPA (1994), including Technical Feasibility, Costs, Long Term Effectiveness and Permanence, Short Term Effectiveness and Community Acceptance.

Current and future use of the property will be limited to maintain the exposure assumptions that are the basis of the Restricted II category, used to establish the arsenic cleanup goal of 36 mg/kg. The Restricted II category is described in the Woodward-Clyde Cattle Dipping Vat Assessment Report as infrequent site contact. Examples may include campgrounds in state parks, hiking trails away from population areas, and agricultural sites where farming practices result in very limited site contact (2 weeks total per year or less). No development of the property will be allowed without the proper engineering controls. Depending on the location, nature, and intensity of potential future land use activities, the Air Force will conduct additional site investigation and assessment activities to determine the proper engineering controls if existing information is not adequate. The following sections summarize the findings supporting the proposed remedy and outline the proposed LUCs and their implementation.

Nature of Contaminants

As part of the RFI, groundwater, subsurface soil, surface water, and sediment samples were collected from Site OT-83. Thallium was detected in the groundwater in one sample at a concentration slightly exceeding Tier I screening level for thallium. The groundwater sample was collected from a well positioned upgradient of the dipping vat and thallium was not detected in the other two monitoring wells or in any of the soil samples. Thallium was excluded from the COPC risk evaluation, due to the single low concentration detected in the groundwater sample.

Arsenic was identified as a COPC in both surface and subsurface soil. A soil cleanup goal for the removal of arsenic-contaminated soil at Site OT-83 was established in conjunction with the Eglin AFB Partnering Team, which includes representatives from the EPA and FDEP, and was based on the Cattle Dipping Vat Assessment Report (Woodward Clyde, 1995). An arsenic cleanup goal of 36 mg/kg for surface soils (0 to 2 feet bls) was agreed upon at the January 1998 Eglin AFB Partnering Meeting. The Partnering Team also stipulated that soils immediately around the cattle dipping vat would be removed up to a maximum depth of 10 feet bls. The 36 mg/kg cleanup goal was not applied to subsurface soils because of the low associated risk. Subsurface soils inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact exposure pathways are incomplete. Also, the depth to groundwater beneath the site is approximately 65 feet bgs

and arsenic has not been detected in the groundwater. Future migration of arsenic to the groundwater is considered unlikely, even if subsurface impacted soils remain, since arsenic has been present onsite since the 1930s and groundwater has not been effected.

The constituents that exceed their respective screening criteria are summarized in Table 1, along with their associated screening criteria and references.

TABLE 1
Summary of Risk Driver Contaminants
Site OT-83, Eglin Air Force Base

Media	Contaminant	Maximum Concentration	Tier I Screening Criterion
Groundwater (µg/L)	Thallium	2.8 J	2
Media	**Contaminant**	**Maximum Concentration**	**Eglin AFB Partnering Team Cleanup Goal for Restricted II Sites**
Surface Soil (mg/kg)	Arsenic	164	36
Subsurface Soil (mg/kg)	Arsenic	102	Not Applicable

NOTES:

Data and screening criteria are from Final RCRA Facility Investigation/Interim Corrective Measure for Report for Site OT-83, Eglin Air Force Base Sites, Eglin AFB, Florida (CH2M HILL, December 1998).

Restricted II Sites – involves infrequent site contact (2 weeks total per year or less). Cattle Dipping Vat Assessment Report (Woodward Clyde, 1995).

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

µg/L = micrograms per liter

J = estimated value

The ICM for Site OT-83 was conducted October 5 through 13, 1998. Approximately 472 tons of materials, including the cattle dipping vat concrete structure and arsenic contaminated soil, were removed. A total of 34 confirmatory samples were collected from the sidewalls of the Site OT-83 excavation area. Arsenic concentrations detected in confirmatory surface soil samples, following the excavation, ranged from *not detected* to 34 mg/kg.

Once soils were removed, a sitewide average arsenic concentration of 4.79 mg/kg was calculated for Site OT-83 using a total of 46 surface soil samples over an approximate 0.35 acre area. To be conservative the detection limits for all non-detects (U) were used in calculation the average.

Soil leachability is a potential indirect exposure pathway for contaminant migration from subsurface soils to groundwater. A sample of arsenic-contaminated soil was collected from the area of highest arsenic impact (164 mg/kg) and analyzed for metals by toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) during the ICM. The results of the TCLP analyses are presented in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2
TCLP Analytical Results
Site OT-83, Eglin AFB

	Units	TCLP Criteria	Soil 83-SB-41
Arsenic	µg/L	5000	97.6 U
Barium	µg/L	100000	983 J
Cadmium	µg/L	1000	12.4 J
Chromium, total	µg/L	5000	10.2 U
Lead	µg/L	5000	57 J
Mercury	µg/L	200	0.08 U
Selenium	µg/L	1000	111 U
Silver	µg/L	5000	7.9 U

µg/L = micrograms per liter
TCLP = Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure
U = Not detected
J = Estimated
UJ = Not detected/estimated

TCLP is designed to determine the mobility of both organic and inorganic analytes present in the sample. The results from the TCLP analysis indicate that arsenic and other analyzed chemicals are not above the regulatory threshold where leaching to groundwater could occur. They therefore do not pose a threat to groundwater quality beneath the site.

The highest arsenic concentration detected in subsurface soils, not included in the excavation, was 76.4 mg/kg. The subsurface soil sample was collected from a depth of 19 to 20 feet below ground surface, immediately west of the former cattle dip vat. This remaining concentration is less than half of the arsenic concentration in the sample collected for TCLP analysis. Therefore, 76.4 mg/kg does not pose a threat to groundwater quality beneath the site.

Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

Based on the results of the RFI and ICM, a human health and ecological risk evaluation was conducted for Site OT-83. The risk evaluation results are included as Section 6 of the RFI/ICM report. **Table 3** summarizes potential exposure groups evaluated in the Human Health Risk Evaluation and the corresponding exposure pathways.

TABLE 3
Summary of Potential Exposure Groups and Pathways
Site OT-83, Eglin Air Force Base

		Exposure Groups		
Media	Exposure Pathway	Military Personnel on Training Exercises/Maintenance Workers	Recreational Adults	Hunters
Surface Soil	Ingestion	X	X	X
	Inhalation	X	X	X
	Dermal Adsorption	X	X	X

Surface soil was determined to be the only completed exposure pathway by which COPCs could reach a potential human receptor. The limited use public supply well, located 1,500 feet southeast of the site, does not appear to be at risk from site contaminants. The source of arsenic contamination has been present for more than 50 years, and no COPCs have been detected in the groundwater. Removal of the source area during the ICM further reduces the potential for migration of contaminants to the groundwater.

The removal of surface soils at Site OT-83 that exceeded the cleanup criteria of 36 mg/kg, reduced the human health risk at the site to acceptable levels under the limited exposure scenario of a "Restricted II" site. The method for developing risk-based soil criteria applicable to direct contact with soil is included in the Cattle Dipping Vat Assessment Report (Woodward Clyde, 1995).

Proposed Remedy Implementation

Based on the results of the Human Health Evaluation and the projected future use of Site OT-83, there are no unacceptable current or future risks to human health and the environment related to the concentration of chemicals found to be present at the site. This site has been recommended for No Further Investigative Action coupled with LUCs. The LUCs will consist of the following:

- The property will be restricted from development without proper engineering controls. Depending on the location, nature, and intensity of potential future land use activities, the Air Force will conduct additional site investigation and assessment activities to determine the proper engineering controls if existing information is not adequate.
- Current and future use of the property will be limited to maintain the exposure assumptions that are the basis of the Restricted II category.
- The property will be inspected at least annually to ensure that unauthorized use of the property does not occur and that status of the property is unchanged. The Air Force will submit an annual site status report to both the USEPA and FDEP, in accordance with the mutually approved LUCAP.
- The Air Force will notify USEPA and FDEP immediately upon the discovery of any unauthorized change in land use.
- For requests for major land use changes, written requests will be submitted to both the USEPA and FDEP, in accordance with the mutually approved LUCAP. Requests will be submitted at least sixty days (except in emergency situations) prior to implementation of any major change in land usage.

A LUCIP will be developed to document the implementation of these LUCs. In addition, the LUCIP will designate an Eglin Environmental Management Restoration (EMR) representative to be responsible for compliance with the LUCs, and the LUCIP will be referenced in appropriate Eglin AFB planning documents. Further, if land use changes are required, the LUCIP and the LUCAP will address how the LUCs or remedy will be changed, if necessary.

By separate MOA with EPA and FDEP, dated December 23, 1999, Eglin AFB, on behalf of the Department of the Air Force, agreed to implement base-wide, certain periodic site inspection, condition certification, and agency notification procedures designed to ensure

the maintenance by Installation personnel of any site-specific LUCs deemed necessary for future protection of human health and the environment. A fundamental premise underlying execution of that agreement was that through the Air Force's substantial good-faith compliance with the procedures called for therein, reasonable assurances would be provided to EPA and FDEP as to the permanency of those remedies which included the use of specific LUCs.

Although the terms and conditions of the MOA are not specifically incorporated or made enforceable herein by reference, it is understood and agreed by the Air Force, EPA and FDEP that the contemplated permanence of the remedy reflected herein shall be dependent upon the Installation's substantial good faith compliance with the specific LUC maintenance commitments reflected therein. Should such compliance not occur or should the MOA be terminated, it is understood that the protectiveness of the remedy concurred on may be reconsidered and that additional measures may need to be taken to adequately ensure necessary future protection on human health and the environment.

Public Participation for Site OT-83

The public is encouraged to provide comments regarding the corrective action alternatives provided in this SB or any other remedial alternatives, including those not previously studied. The public can review information on the IRP at Eglin AFB and the investigations and actions taken under the Permit, including all reports and documents. The information repository and administrative record files are available at the following locations:

Eglin Air Force Base AAC/EMR
207 N. Second Street, Bldg. 216
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5133

Technical Library
203 W. Eglin Blvd, Suite 300
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5429

FDEP
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

A 45-day public comment period will be held from September 1, 2000 to October 15, 2000. Comments received will be summarized, and responses will be provided in the upcoming Responses to Comments document. The Responses to Comments document will be prepared following the close of the public comment period. The Responses to Comments will be included with the final permit modification. If requested during the Public Comment Period, EPA will hold a public meeting to respond to any oral comments or questions regarding this action. The public will be notified of the date, time, and place of any public hearing as soon as it is scheduled.

To request a hearing or provide comments for Site OT-83, contact the following person in writing postmarked by October 15, 2000:

EPA – Region 4
Federal Facilities Branch
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Attention: Mr. Jon Johnston, Chief

To request further information, you may contact one of the following people:

Mr. Howard H. Mathews III, R.E.M.
Eglin AFB
207 N. 2nd Street, Bldg 216
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5133
(850) 882-7791

Mr. Robert H. Pope
EPA – Region 4
Federal Facilities Branch
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8506

Mr. Greg Brown, P.E.
FDEP
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
(850) 921-6779

Important Dates to Remember

Public Comment period begins: **September 1, 2000**

Public Comment period ends: **October 15, 2000**

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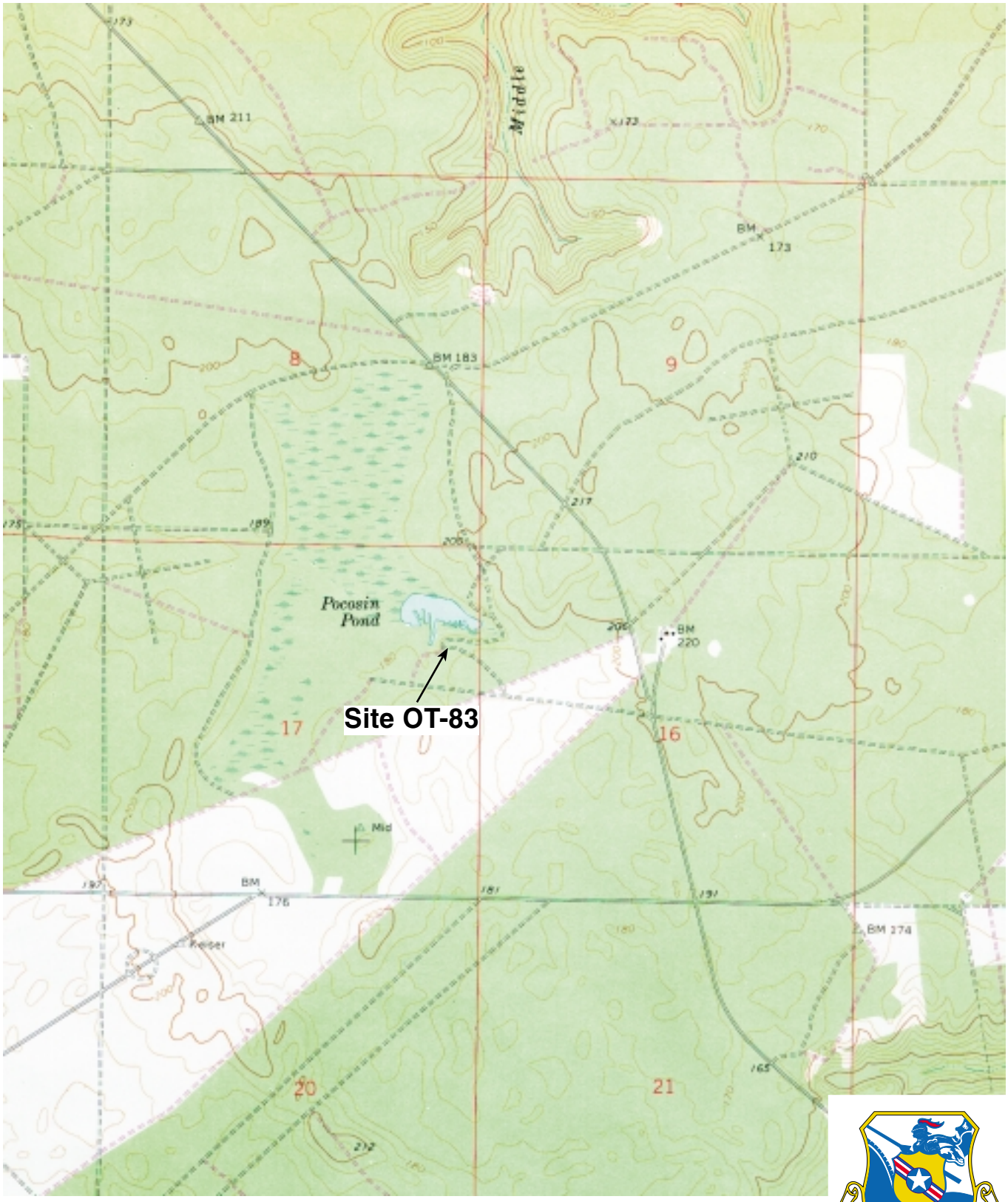

Source: USGS Holt SW Quadrangle, Florida 1976.

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1" = 2000'

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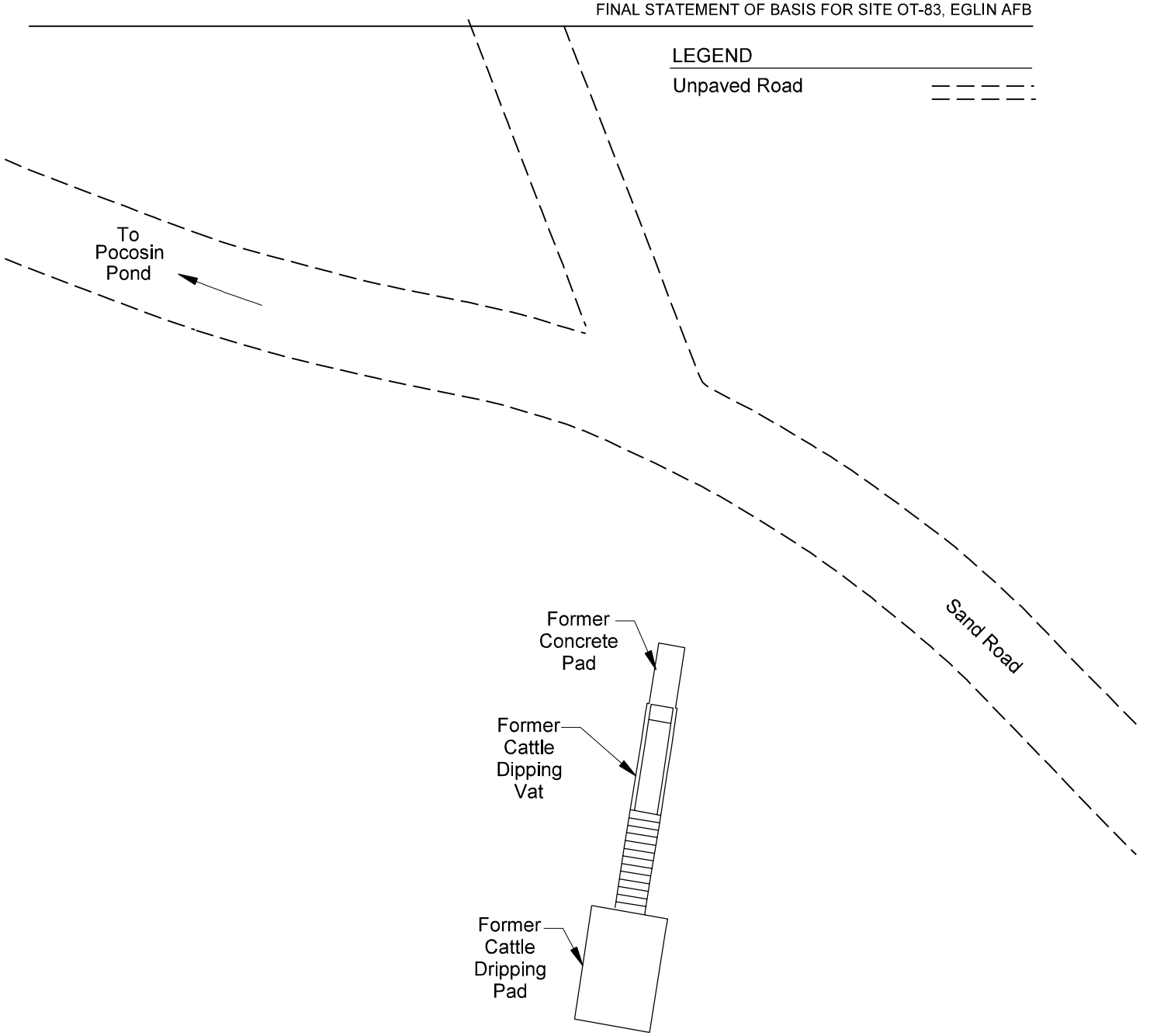
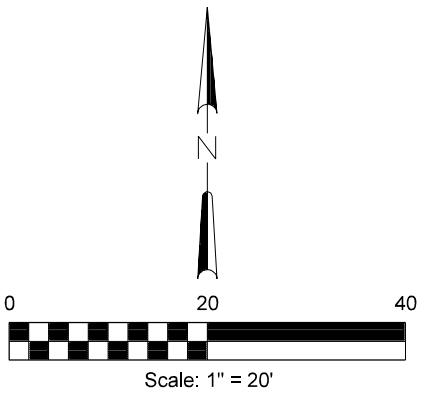
Approximate Scale in Feet

FIGURE 1
Topographic Map
Site OT-83, Eglin AFB





AIR ARMAMENT CENTER

FIGURE 2

Site Plan

Site OT-83, Eglin AFB

CH2MHILL

ot83fig3.dlv
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Applicable Definitions

Aquifer: Subsurface rock or sediment in a formation that is saturated and sufficiently permeable to yield economic quantities of water to wells and springs.

Area of Concern (AOC): Any area having a probable release of a hazardous waste or hazardous constituent which is not from a solid waste management unit and is determined to pose a current or potential threat to human health or the environment.

Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPC): contaminants that represent an actual or potential threat to human health or the environment.

Corrective Measures Implementation Plan (CMIP): Document outlining remedy implementation including the remedy design, construction and operation and maintenance.

Corrective Measures Study (CMS): Study to develop and evaluate possible corrective measures.

Facility: Refers to a military base or other entire federal installation, whereas the term site refers to a particular area (such as an operable unit) making up only a portion of the facility.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP): Regulatory branch in Florida responsible for implementing state or federal environmental laws.

Groundwater: The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs.

Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA): 1984 amendment to RCRA significantly expanded the scope and requirements of RCRA.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA): Study to determine the likelihood that a given exposure or series of exposures may have damaged or will damage the health of individuals.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): The Air Force program designed to identify, investigate, and cleanup contamination associated with past Air Force activities at active AF installations; government-owned, contractor-operated facilities; off-site locations where contamination may have migrated; third party sites; and sites that the AF formerly owned or used.

Interim Corrective Measure (ICM): Actions necessary to minimize or prevent the further migration of contaminants and limit actual or potential human and environmental exposure to contaminants while long-term corrective action remedies are evaluated and, if necessary, implemented.

Land Use Control Assurance Plan (LUCAP): A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among Eglin, EPA, and FDEP designed to assure the effectiveness and reliability of the required Land Use Controls (LUCs) for as long as any LUC continues to be required in order for the remedial / corrective action to remain protective.

Land Use Control (LUC): is broadly interpreted to mean any restriction or control, arising from the need to protect

human health and the environment, that limits use of and/or exposure to any portion of that property, including water resources. This term encompasses institutional controls, such as those involving real estate interests, governmental permitting, zoning, public advisories, deed notices, and other legal restrictions. The term may also include restrictions on access, whether achieved by means of engineered barriers such as a fence or concrete pad, or by human means, such as the presence of security guards. Additionally, the term may involve both affirmative measures to achieve the desired restriction (e.g., night lighting of an area) and prohibitive directives (no drilling of drinking water wells). Considered altogether, the LUCs for a facility, in conjunction with the base master plan, will provide a blueprint for how its property should be used in order to maintain the level of protectiveness which one or more remedial/corrective actions were designed to achieve.

LUC Implementation Plan (LUCIP): A written plan, normally developed after a decision document has required one or more LUCs, for some particular area (operable unit, contaminated unit, and/or solid waste management unit). The LUCIP 1) identifies each LUC objective for that area (e.g., to restrict public access to the area for recreational use) and 2) specifies those actions required to achieve each identified objective (e.g., install/maintain a fence, post warning signs, record notice in deed records). LUCIPs specify what must be done to impose and maintain the required LUCs, and are therefore analogous to design and/or operation and maintenance plans developed for active remedies.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL): The maximum level of a contaminant permitted in drinking water supplied by a public water system as set by EPA under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on Land Use Controls: Agreement between the EPA, FDEP and Eglin AFB outlining the process and procedures used to implement and maintain Land Use Controls.

Milligrams per kilogram (Mg/kg): Unit of measure used to express concentrations in solids.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Unit of measure used to express concentrations in fluids.

Micrograms per liter (µg/L): Unit of measure used to express concentrations in fluids.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The NCP establishes procedures and standards for responding to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants.

Permit: A RCRA permit, issued for the Eglin AFB, establishes the facility's operating conditions for managing hazardous waste.

Potable Water: Water that is safe for drinking and cooking.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): Investigation utilizing historical data, interviews and a site reconnaissance to determine the likelihood of contaminant release.

Restricted II: land use involving infrequent site contact. Examples may include campgrounds in state parks, hiking trails away from population areas, and agricultural sites where farming practices result in very limited site contact (two weeks total per year or less). *Cattle*

Dipping Vat Assessment Report (Woodward Clyde, 1995).

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI): Evaluates the nature and extent of the releases of hazardous waste.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 requires each hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility to manage hazardous waste in accordance with a permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or a state agency that has a hazardous waste program approved by EPA.

Site Investigation (SI): Physical inspection of a potential IRP site that may include limited soil and water sampling. Used to confirm results of PA or support of a site that does not present an environmental hazard.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU): Any discernible unit (to include regulated units) at which RCRA solid waste have been placed at any time, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous waste.

Statement of Basis (SB): The RCRA decision document that specifies the site remedy and establishes LUCs.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The federal agency responsible for implementing environmental laws enacted by Congress.